The Pittsburgh Gazette.

" PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 34. PITTSBURGH. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1819. New Series, No. 84.

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, IN Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets—at $ 4 per Annum.

PATENT PLOUGHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WISH to inform the public that they have made such arrangements as will enable them to manufacture Ploughs in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. The iron made will be ground completely smooth, and the Plough warranted to run well. A discount will be made to merchants and others at a distance, who purchase to sell again. All orders will be filled without delay.

They also carry on the

Coach & Wheelwright business,

in all its various branches, where Coaches, Gigs, Sulkies, Waggons, Carts, Drays, &c. will be made and repaired in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

WM. & ROBERT LECKY.

Pittsburgh, February 26.——tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE ROMACH, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make payment by the first of April next. It is expected that attention will be paid to this notice, as immediately after that time, all bonds, notes, book-accounts, &c. will be put in a train for collection. All persons having demands against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly attested for settlement,

HENRY KLINEFELTER, Ex'r.

Mifflin Township, February 26.

1000 Grafted Apple-trees, &c.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, who will attend on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at his warehouse opposite the Black Bear Tavern, Grafted APPLE-TREES, of the choicest fruit, also

Potatoes, Apples, Turnips,
Beets, Beans, Chesnuts,
Oats, Corn, Indian Meal,
Cut-straw, Honey, Hops,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL;

also a few grafts of the Apple-tree called the Golden Getzes.

Gold and Silver Watches, Drawing Chains, Hooks & Hinges, Flesh-Forks, Soup Ladles.

FLAXSEED, SENECA, JUNIPER, & ANNISEED OILS,

Carpenter's Planes, Japanned Hats, also a few *GERMAN BOOKS*

ONE HORSE & a LIGHT WAGGON.

BENJAMIN HERR.

Pittsburgh, February 26.——tf

To Let,

A HOUSE and Four acres of Ground in the town of Birmingham, well calculated for a Tavern, being situated at the crossing of Denman and Carson streets—the former leading to Brownsville, and the latter to Elizabeth and Union Town. The ground attached to this house is in the highest state of cultivation, and in it a FISH-POND, well stored with young Fish; a Summer-House with a handsome grove around it, and an Ice-House, filled with the best ice the river could afford; also, a good Well at the Kitchen door. Any person leasing the above described property for a term of years, shall have it fitted up to suit their purpose.

ALSO,

One other HOUSE in Birmingham, on Denman street, with about two acres of Ground attached to it, part of which is used as a garden, and part as a meadow; has a small rivulet passing thro' it, and a spring near the house.

ALSO,

TWO other HOUSES in Pittsburgh, on the north side of Diamond Alley, nearly opposite the Second Presbyterian Church. The two last mentioned houses are in good repair, and shall be kept sufficiently so to make the tenants comfortable.

All of the above described property may be leased for one or more years, by applying to the subscriber in Birmingham.

THOMAS DUNCAN.

February 26, 1819.

Armstrong & Ewing.

Wood, between First & Second streets.

Have For Sale.

And are as usual well supplied with

Groceries and Liquors,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Queensware,

BY THE CRATE—assorted

Also an Invoice of

HARDWARE:

Consisting of Mill and Cross-cut saws—Mouse-hole and common Anvils; Vices; patent Straw-Knives; Drawing Knives; Frying-pans; Steel-yards; Curry-combs; Iron Candlesticks; trowels; &c. which will be disposed of on liberal terms.

ALSO

A quantity of first rate CLARET WINE, by the dozen.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1818.

Brandywine Gun-Powder.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by the subscriber,

200 KEGS FF FFF

This Powder is warranted equal, if not superior, to any other in the United States, being made by Mr Bauduy, the original manufacturer at Brandywine.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1819. 6t

Cash for ASHES.

WE will give the highest price, in cash, for good, clean

Wood Ashes.

We will will also purchase on fair terms,

Pot Ash & Black Salts.

WM. HILL & BROTHERS.

Pittsburgh, January 19.

HORSE FEED,

FOR SALE at the Pittsburgh Steam-mill, by the quantity,

1000 bushels Bran,

at 10 Cents.

900 bushels Shorts,

at 18 Cents

Pittsburgh, January 19.

A Teacher Wanted.

THE Proprietors of the HARMONY INSTITUTE for the Education of Young Ladies, wish to engage as a Teacher, a Clergyman [having a small family] of liberal character, who has received a classical education. To such person a handsome salary will be given. Apply to

C. CISS, Harmony.
D. BELTZHOOVER,
T. CROMWELL. } Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE,

A few Barrels,

Mackinaw White Fish.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Flaxseed Oil and Beeswax.

THOMAS G. LEA & CO.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19, 1819. 12t.

Henry Doane,

CORNER OF WOOD & FRONT STREET,

HAS FOR SALE,

Ironmongery & Hardware;

Mouse-Hole Anvils, Vices, Straw-Knives, Shovels & Spades, Hoes, Axes, Hatchets, Cross-cut Saws, Hand-saws, Drawing-Knives, Augurs, Gridirons, Frying-pans, Copper and Iron Tea-kettles, Adzes, Socket-shovels, Cast Steel—American and English Blister & Crowley Steel.

Groceries, etc.

Boxes fresh Raisins, Loaf Sugar, Nutmegs, Kegs Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Allum, Smoking Tobacco, Copperas, Indigo, ground Redwood, Spanish Brown, Chalk, Red-Lead, also boxes Rosin Soap and Shaving Soap.

Liquors,

Old L. P. Teneriffe Wine, in quarter casks—Cognac Brandy, Barrels of Cordial and old Whiskey

Manufactured Tobacco—Gun-Powder—Lead—Queensware, Hollow Glass ware, in boxes, assorted; Writing and Wrapping Paper, Entry Matts, Cut and Wrought Nails, Castings and Juniata BAR IRON.

ALSO

Barrels Rosin,
50 Barrels Rectified and Common Lake SALT,
12 Ditto Fourth Proof Antigua RUM,
50 Boxes Geneva and Bridgeport Window Glass,
A few Pieces Coarse CLOTHS.

Commission Business

transacted and Goods received and forwarded

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1819. 3m

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

HAVE FOR SALE

100 kegs first quality Manufac. Tobacco,
30 Tons assorted Castings,
Juniata Bar Iron,
Plough Plates,
20 Bushels Hickory Nuts,
Rosin Soap,

56 bbls rectified Lake Salt.

Axes, Nails, Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1819.

To Let,

THE THREE STORY Brick House at the corner of Market and Fifth streets the lower story is finished with shelves, counter, &c. ready for the reception of goods, and the situation for business, inferior to none in the city.

ALSO,

THE well known TAVERN & FERRY, on the Allegheny river, at the end of St. Clair street, now in the tenure of T. CASSILY.

ALSO,

THE Dwelling house in which I now reside, in Wood street—The house is large and convenient; containing eight bed-chambers, parlour, breakfast and sitting rooms. Attached to the house on the first floor, is a room, well calculated for an office or store, with a counting room in the rear. Possession of the whole given the first of April next. Apply to

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, January 22.

To be Let,

A BRICK STORE & CELLAR,

AT the corner of Wood & Water streets. The stand is excelled by few in the city for Dry Goods and Grocery business.—Also the dwelling part of the house adjoining; at present occupied as a tavern. They will be let together or separate to a good tenant, and the rent will be made accommodating. Possession given the first of April next.

Enquire of WM. R. GRAHAM, Third street.

Pittsburgh, February 9th, 1819.

Blanks for sale here.

DOCTORS

Agnew and Simpson,

HAVE this day formed a Co-partnership in the practice of MEDICINE, and conjointly tender their services to their friends and all others who may apply for their professional aid. Their shop is at the corner of Wood and Third streets, where one or both may be at all times consulted.

THEY HAVE ALSO OPENED A

DRUG AND MEDICAL

WAREHOUSE

the above place, where they will sell Genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at the usual apothecary prices.—Also PATENT & FAMILY *MEDICINES*, of such kinds only, whose composition and medical properties are known to them, and in whose operation and efficacy they have themselves confidence.

They intend also to keep For Sale

Paints, Oil, Paint Brushes,

WINDOW GLASS | PUTTY, &c

ALSO

Colours and Dye-Stuffs.

Pittsburgh, December 1818.——Jan51awtf

Cut Tacks and Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE or sale, *Cut Tacks and Sprigs* of all sizes, from the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts.) being appointed agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the manufacturing prices, with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, October 22. tf

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by A. WAY & Co. a large assortment of

CHEAP GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

EXTRA Super Blue and Black broad cloaths,
Superfine and Common cloaths assorted colours,
Super. Dbl. Milled Cassimeres—Blue, Black, Coburg and mixed,
Fashionable Pelisse and Habit cloaths,
Drab, Bedford and Olive velvet cords,
Red, White and Yellow Flannels,
Rose and Point Blankets,
Double and single Gurnsey Frocks,
Black & Lead coloured Worsted Hose,
Lambs wool and worsted half do.
Bombazetts assorted colours,
Dark superfine and common Calicoes,
1 case 6-4 Cambrick muslins,
Steam Loom Shirtings,
Sewing Silks, assorted,
Tickings & 6-4 Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Chambrys,
Cotton Yarn assort. No
Shell and Horn Combs
4-4 Irish Linens,
1 case Pins, No. 3½ 4-4½ and 5,
Best Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
5-4 Irish and Russia Sheeting,
8-4 & 10-4 Table Linen,
2 Bales India Muslins,
Flag, Bandanoe and Black Silk Handk'fs,
Merino and Waterloo Shawls,
Kon-Kane Crapes for Dresses,
Sensha's Levantine and Florence Silks,
Popline and Bombazene
Cut and Plush silk velvets assorted colours,
Superfine Black Silk netting,
Toilenet and swansdown vesting,
Silk Umbrellas,
Hair Plush for Sadlers
Embroidering Chenelles assorted,
Merino Socks, Black Sattin
Slates & Pencils.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery;
Elegant *Fashionable* Waiters.

Queensware in Crates Assorted;
anners and Flaxseed Oil, by the Barrel.
Window Glass, Country Sugar;
Tobacco, Shot and Lead;
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE, A FEW TONS OF

Sheet and Boiler Iron,

of Superior Quality.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1818.—1aw3m

Removal.

ARCHIBALD ALLEN has the pleasure to inform the public that he has removed to the large and commodious buildings, lately occupied by Mr. John Gwathmey, corner of Main & Main Cross streets, called the

UNION HALL,

where he assures those who may honour him with their custom, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to render their situation agreeable.

Louisville, Feb. 2, 1819.

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale

250 bbls. best quality rectified

LAKE SALT,

200 BARRELS CONEMAUGH DITTO,

A large quantity of the best quality

COUNTRY LINNEN, BAGS & BAGGING,

Also, about 6 Tons assorted

Juniata Bar Iron,

12 Tons assorted CASTINGS,
8 Tons PLOUGH METAL.

They will receive in payment for Castings,
WOOSTER,
CLEAVELAND,
CANTON,
SMITHFIELD, &
NEW-SALEM

Paper, if offered before the 1st March next.

February 2, 1819.

The most VALUABLE PROPERTY on the West side of the Mountains offered

FOR SALE.

Plumpsock Iron Works.

WITH about 350 acres of land belonging thereto, will be offered for sale by public vendue, if not previously sold at private sale on Tuesday, the 18th day of August next, at the Court House, in the the borough of Uniontown. This establishment consists of a forge, rolling mill, grist and saw mills. Also, a large brick dwelling house, furnished in a handsome style, with many other dwellings for the accommodation of workmen, and extensive stabling. It is situate in Fayette county, state of Pennsylvania, in the midst of a highly cultivated country on the state road, nine miles east of Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, and the like distance of Connellsville on the Youghiogheny river, five miles northwest of Uniontown, and thirty nine from the city of Pittsburgh. Bar iron is made in this forge by rolling instead of hammering, of a superior quality. Stone coal is the only fuel used in making it, an inexhaustible pit of which is within one hundred yards of the forge. Three men with a horse and cart are sufficient to raise, coke and haul to the forge all the coal necessary for keeping the works in full operation. They are in good order, the machinery almost new. This property is perhaps the most valuable of its kind in the United States, and by suitable attention, it is believed, may be made the most profitable in its operations.

There will be sold also, at the same time and place, the following

HOUSES AND LOTS,

situate in the borough of Union, to wit:

1. The corner house and lot of ground situate on the north side of Elbow street, immediately east of the Court House, No. 20, being the most eligible as well as the most valuable lot of ground in town.

2. That large House and lot of ground No. 3, and part of the adjoining lot, on the west or the north side of Elbow street, in the occupancy of Cuthbert Wiggins as a tavern stand, fronting on said street about one hundred and thirteen feet.

To be sold by

ISAAC MEASON, and
DAN'L. ROGERS,

Ex'rs of Isaac Meason, Esq. dec'd.

May26th 1818.

Corn & Rye.

SIXTY TWO CENTS—CASH,

Given for merchantable

CORN & RYE

At the Pittsburgh Steam-mill.

January 19.

Hat Manufactory.

THE firm lately trading under the name of M'KEE & TWEEDY, inform the public that they have taken JOHN GRAHAM into partnership, and will conduct business in future under the title of

M'Kee, Tweedy & Graham;

which firm having purchased out Mr. ROBERT PEEBLES, they will carry on the establishment at his old stand in the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, January 26.——tf

ROBERT PEEBLES informs his friends and the public that he has relinquished business in favor above firm.

WESTERN HOTEL.

Corner of Howard and Saratoga streets.

J. M. Cheesbrough,

Most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above large and commodious

Establishment,

And is now ready to receive and entertain all

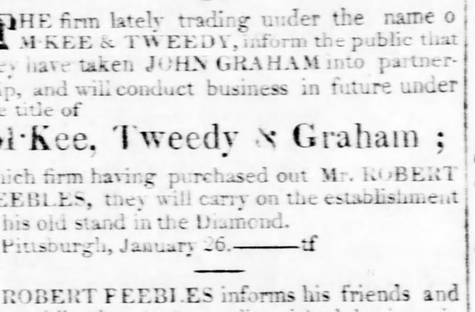
TRAVELLERS,

WHO may favour him with their custom; at the same time flattering himself, that by his unremitting exertions and constant personal attention, to merit their encouragement. The situation of his House is healthy and pleasant, and will be found convenient for travellers *generally*, more especially for western merchants, from its vicinity to the *life of western trade*.

J. M. C. has taken great pains in the selection of his Liquors—has provided himself with excellent Servants, fine Stabling and good Ostlers; in short, with *every* thing in his line to make the traveller comfortable.

Baltimore, January 1819. 7t

For New-Orleans.



The Steam Boat,

Rising States,

JOSEPH PIERCE, Master. Will leave this place the first rise of water. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

I. WHITING.

Pittsburgh, February 15, 1819.

Dissolution.

THE firm of SAMUEL K. PAGE & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL K. PAGE,
SAMUEL PAGE.

N. B. The business in future will be transacted by the subscriber, who is duly authorised to settle the business of the firm.

SAMUEL K. PAGE.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1819. 28t

M'Dermott & Bartram,

At their Warehouse in Water Street, between Market and Ferry Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

Which they will sell on low and accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following Articles:

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong } TEAS *of first quality*
Prime Green Coffee in Bags and Barrels,
Common ditto,
Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Muscovado ditto,
Spanish Cigars,
Common ditto,
Rice, Copperas,
English Refined Saltpetre,
Brimstone, Allum, Madder,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs.
Alspice, Mace, Ginger,
Pepper, Mustard,
Madeira, Teneriffe & Lisbon } WINES *of a superior quality*
4th Proof Cogniac Brandy,
ditto, Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin, Country Gin,
Whiskey,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, &c.

N. B. *ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*

November 20. mo2

A Most Valuable Estate.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements: the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job

PRINTING OFFICE,

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch

BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Checks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

Summons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Refference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

Monongahela Bridge

NOTICE is hereby given that the gates of this bridge will be opened on Saturday the 28th inst. for foot passengers, horsemen, carriages, empty waggons of any size, and loaded light waggons; and the following are the rates of toll viz—

RATE OF TOLL.

		Dols.	Cts.
EVERY foot passenger,			2
Every carriage of whatever description, used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 4 wheels and drawn by 6 horses,			62½
Every such carriage drawn by 5 horses			50
Every such carriage	4 horses		37½
Every such carriage	3 horses		31
Every such carriage	2 horses		25
Every such carriage	1 horse		20
Every carriage used for the purpose of accommodation or pleasure, having 4 wheels and drawn by 4 horses,			62½
Every such carriage drawn by 2 horses,			50
Every such carriage	1 horse,		31
Every carriage of whatever description used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 2 wheels and drawn by 4 horses			37½
Every such carriage drawn by 3 horses			31
Every such carriage	2 horses		25
Every such carriage	1 horse		18
Every chair, or other two wheeled carriage of pleasure, for every horse used therein			18
Every sleigh or sled drawn by 4 horses			25
Every sleigh or sled	3 horses		20
Every sleigh or sled	2 horses		18
Every sleigh or sled	1 horse		12½
Every horse, mare or gelding with rider			6
Every horse, mare or gelding without a rider			6
Every carriage drawn by oxen or partly by oxen and partly by horses, to be rated in proportion of two oxen for one horse, and in all cases a mule shall be rated the same as a horse			
Every head of horned or muley cattle			3
Every head of sheep or swine			3

JOHN THAW, *Treasurer.*

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1818.——[illegible]

Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1819.

View of Pittsburgh.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

DESCRIPTION OF PITTSBURGH

The Allegheny bridge is to consist of seven arches to be constructed in the same manner. The northern abutment of this latter is already raised, and is not of cut stone like those of the Monongahela bridge, but is rusticated like the piers. The cost of this bridge is estimated at 100,000 dols.

About the year 1798, the inhabitants of this place became seriously alarmed at the encroachments of the Allegheny river which had destroyed whole ranges of lots on the northern side of the town. In consequence of this a wharf was constructed near the northern angle of the town, about thirty feet in height and extending from the bank about sixty or sixty five feet into the river. This at once changed the current and from that time it continued to wash away the opposite banks, until in the great freshet of 1813 the greater part of the wharf was itself carried off. Another smaller wharf was afterwards erected near the scite of the old one, and a considerable part of the same shore extending eastwardly was protected by a long low wharf, erected by the late Gen. Woods, since which time the river appears to have produced little or no effect upon either of its banks.

Some wharfs have been erected along the Monongahela shore for the purpose of forming inclined ways, &c. and not for the preservation of the banks, for the ground of the city seems to have encroached upon the river at this side.

In January 1817 the following account of the manufactories, &c. carried on in this place and its vicinity was collected and reported by a committee of the city council.

		Number of hands.	*Am't.*
1	Anger maker,	6	$3,50
1	Bellows maker,	3	10,000
18	Blacksmiths,	74	75,100
3	Brewers,	17	72,000
3	Brush makers,	7	8,600
1	Button maker,	6	6,250
2	Cotton spinners & carders,	56	25,518
21	Coppersmiths and tin platers,	100	200,000
7	Cabinet makers,	43	40,000
1	Currier,	4	12,000
2	Cutlers,	6	2,40
4	Iron foundries,	87	180,00
3	Gunsmiths & bridle-bit makers,	14	13,80
2	Flint glass manufactories,	82	110,000
3	Green do do.	92	130,000
2	Hardware manufactories,	17	18,000
7	Hatters,	49	44,64
1	Lock smith,	9	12,000
1	Linen manufactory,	20	25,00
1	Nail do.	47	174,716
1	Paper maker,	40	23,000
1	Pattern do.	2	1,500
8	Plane do.	6	57,6 0
1	Potter, fine ware,	5	8,000
1	Rope maker,	8	15,000
1	Spinning machine maker,	6	6,000
1	Spanish brown manufac.	2	6,72
1	Silver plater,	40	20,000
2	Steam engine makers,	60	125,000
2	Steam grist mills,	10	50,000
6	Saddlers,	60	86,000
5	Silver smiths & watch repairers,	17	12,000
14	Shoe and boot makers,	109	120,000
7	Tanners and curriers,	47	58,860
4	Tallow chandlers,	7	32,600
4	Tobacconists,	23	21,000
5	Waggon makers,	21	28,500
2	Weavers,	9	14,562
3	Windsor chair makers,	23	42,60
2	Woollen manufactories,	30	17,000
1	Wire drawer,	12	6,000
1	White lead factory,	6	40,000

Total hands 1280, Total amount 1,896,366 dollars

In addition to this the following trades were reported, but no estimates were given in.—

Three chair makers, two cabinet makers, one cotton carder, one comb maker, one coach maker, two copperplate printers, three book binders, four hatters, one gilder, two machine and pattern makers, five nailors, six printers, one plane maker, twenty one blacksmiths, twenty three shoemakers, two saddlers, one silk dyer, six stone cutters, three tallow chandlers, five tanners, fifteen Weavers, one Wire worker, and one coffee mill maker.

These were supposed to employ 357 hands, and the amount produced by them to be 370,000 dollars, making a total 1,637 hands, and an amount of 2,266,366 dollars.

During the year 1818 the following additional manufactories have been established in this place.

Rolling and Slitting mill.— An extensive establishment, belonging to the "Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company," Wm. Robinson, Jr. and Joshua Malen At their rolling mill which has two engines, each 120 horse power, will be manufactured bar, rolled and sheet Iron.

Type Foundry.—Mr. Lothian has commenced casting printing type—an establishment very important to the printers of the western country, who can now be supplied with every variety of type at the Philadelphia prices, without the addition of carriage.

Paper hangings.—Two extensive paper hanging manufactories are carried on with great success.

Whip and cane manufactory.

Copperas.—Mr. J Gibb, manufactures allum, copperas, oil vitriol, &c. and meets with encouragement.

Besides the above, there are many of minor importance, which are too tedious to enumerate.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having learned that exceptions are taken by the freighters to the matter of fact stated in the communication in the last Gazette that two dollars per hundred pounds was demanded at the meeting last November for the freight of goods to Maysville—and some of them having declared that they offered at that time and afterwards to take goods to Maysville for one dollar and fifty cents. The writer is disposed in the spirit of liberality and fairness to admit the same, although in searching for instances, his enquiries have not resulted altogether more favorably to the freighters, than the former impression relative to that affair. It appears that Mr. B. of Lexington had his goods taken to Maysville immediately after the meeting alluded to for one dollar and seventy-five cents per hund. pounds, and that one commission house having shipped a quantity of goods for Maysville and taken bills of lading at 62½ cents, and afterwards receiving orders from the owner to send them on at all events, engaged freight in another boat at two dollars and twenty-five cents, and had to pay the 62½ cents to the first freighter before he would deliver up the goods. Another having positive instructions to forward a large quantity of goods to Louisville, gave two dollars & 25 cents per 100 freight, and he thinks he applied to all the freighters at that time. A third having directions from the owners of goods to send them on to Louisville, offered three dollars per 100 but none of the freighters would take the money on the goods, which it must be acknowledged argues great tenderness of conscience.

A STOCKHOLDER,

in the Pittsburgh Navigation & Insurance Company.

P. S. In justice to those Freighters whose names are subscribed to the late address, it may be proper to state, that neither of them are implicated in the 2d and 3d instances above mentioned.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22.

The session of Congress draws to a close; eight days of it only remaining, of which there is a prospect of a moiety being consumed in the debate on the Bank question. The speech of Mr. Lowndes, on Saturday, was a general exposition of the views of those who think the Bank ought to be sustained; and Mr. Tyler's speech, as far as he went, of the views of those who are of a contrary opinion. Mr. Spencer, whose opinions differ from both gentlemen, will doubtless defend his report where assailed; and many other gentlemen probably desire to speak. There is no hope of the bankrupt bill being called up before the session closes; none of a variety of other important measures coming up. Some we hope, however, will be acted upon; among which may be particularly mentioned the two judiciary bills, and the bill for changing the system of disposing of the public lands—the last perhaps the most important—all of which have already passed the ordeal of the Senate, and are so far in progress that time enough may remain to complete them.

It is said, and we have no doubt correctly, that the President of the United States yesterday, laid before the Senate a TREATY recently concluded between Mr. Secretary Adams, on the part of the United States, and Don Luis de Onis, on the part of Spain, FOR A CESSION OF FLORIDA to the United States, and a provision for the payment, in consideration thereof, of a sum of money to our merchants having claims on the Spanish government for spoliations on their property; including also a settlement of the western boundary line between the United States and Spain. This highly important treaty, so long wished, so long expected, if ratified, will impose on Congress the necessity of organizing a government for that territory before adjournment, and will add thus much to the mass of important business already before them. *Nat. Intel.*

There are at this time twelve Cherokee Chiefs in this city, being a delegation from their nation for the purpose of settling more definitively some measures relating to an exchange of lands, with a view, at the same time, to a more extensive diffusion of the means of school education for the rising generation. These Chiefs, by their manners and deportment exhibit a practical proof, to those who may have had doubts on that head, that the natives of this country only want the means of improvement to place them on an equality with the intelligent part of our citizens.

Supreme Court.—Feb. 23, Mr. Hopkinson concluded his argument, which he commenced on the 22d inst. in defence of the State right to tax the United States Bank. Mr. Wirt, it is understood, will address the Court to-day, on the other side of the question.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

It affords us satisfaction to state, (says the Southern Patriot) that the Hon. LANGDON CHEVES, of South Carolina, has been invited to Philadelphia to assume the duties of the office of President of the Bank of the United States, in consequence of an unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors to that effect.

Chain Cables.—D. Bethune, & Co. of N York, advertise that they have received an assortment of chain cables for sale, from Bristol, England; they propose to supply vessels of various tonnage with this article, from 30 to 520 tons, weighing from 19 to 132lbs each. They state they are in general use in England, and highly approved of.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.

It is a remarkable fact that the two senators in Congress from this state voted for increasing their own pay, but against increasing the salaries of the judges or any other publick officers; against an appropriation for erecting a monument in honour of Washington; against allowing a paltry pension to the venerable and decrepit Gen. Stark; and generally against all appropriations of publick money, except as before excepted, for increasing the compensation for their own invaluable services.—Are they acting as the faithful representatives and agents of the people in this respect?—Would the opulent and liberal people of Pennsylvania pronounce that their representatives in the two houses of congress are the only publick officers entitled to an increase of pay.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From VENEZUELA.—The New-York papers, of the 20th, mention the arrival of the brig Jerome, Capt. Mills, from Laguira, who reports, that it was believed at Laguira, when she sailed, that an action had taken place between the forces of Bolivar and Morillo, some time in January last; and judging from the despondency of the Spaniards, and the precaution that was immediately adopted, on the receipt of the despatches, to guard the town of Laguira; that something serious and unfavourable to the arms of the king had taken place; though no particulars were made known.

Both Bolivar and Morillo took the field to open the campaign in November; and no doubt a blow has been struck.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Dec. 3.

SPAIN.

Certain despatches have been received by government from Spain, concerning which the utmost mystery is observed.—A cabinet council was ordered to attend the prince regent, at Brighton, upon the subject of their contents. The report is, that a general simultaneous revolt has broken out; that the soldiers of the line, sent to oppose the guerillas, had made common cause with them, and were actually marching on Madrid, from whence the royal family and sir H. Wellesley had fled, and taken refuge in the Escurial.—This report was credibly circulated among persons who are known to possess correct channels of information. Catalonia, Gallicia, and Biscay, were supposed to be the provinces in most general revolt.

From the London Morning Chronicle, October 2.

We see a navy growing to such a magnitude on the other side of the Atlantic, that those who have our maritime superiority at heart have the best founded cause of apprehension. What are the funds devoted to the increase of this navy which so justly alarms us? We are so accustomed to the expenditure of great sums for little objects, that we can ill form an idea of what great objects can be performed by the expenditure of small sums by a really economical government. The expense of the establishment at Windsor exceeds the annual allocation for the rapid increase of the navy of America. It exceeds too, the whole of the civil expenditure of a government which causes itself to be respected in every quarter of the world—a government that has never found any difficulty in obtaining men of abilities in every department. The lay lords of the admiralty, whom we are taught by ministers to look up to as the nation's hope, cost more than the whole of the United States' cabinet, with the President into the bargain. Yet the United States are better able to pay their public servants than we are. Let us not be above taking a lesson from them, for, in truth, they can already give us not a few.

A circumstance has recently taken place at Fahlun, the capital of Delecarlia, in Sweden, which might figure with advantage in a novel. In working to establish a new communication between two shafts of a mine, the body of a miner was discovered in a state of perfect preservation, and impregnated with vitriolic water. This body was quite soft, but hardened on being exposed to the air. No one could identify the individual; it was only recollected that the accident by which he had been buried in the earth had taken place fifty years ago. All inquiries as to the name of the sufferer had already ceased when a decrepid old woman leaning on crutches, slowly advanced towards the corpse and knew it to be that of a young man, to whom she had been promised in marriage, half a century ago. She threw herself on the body, which had the appearance of a bronze: bathed it with tears, and fainted with joy at having once more beheld the object of her affection on this side of the grave. It is easier to conceive than to trace the singular contrast offered by this couple; the one buried fifty years ago, still answering all the appearances of youth, while the other weighed down by age, evinced all the fervency of youthful love.

London paper.

From a London paper.

From Sedan, we learn the following anecdote: "As the Emperor of Russia was travelling some time since from Paris to that town, in a very plain travelling carriage, he perceived a little peasant boy get up behind it; after some time his Majesty said to him—"My boy why do you get up behind my carriage? to which the little fellow replied, "Because I want to get to Sedan as quick as possible." "And what do you want to do at Sedan, my boy?"—"To see the Emperor Alexander, Sir."—"Indeed! and pray what makes you so desirous of seeing the Emperor?"—"Because, Sir, I hear that he is a very good man, and loves the French,"—"Well, my little fellow, you see him before you." The poor boy, quite confused, got off the back of the carriage, and burst into tears; the Emperor, however, re-assuring him, made him retake his place, saying they should travel together. By the time that they had reached Sedan, the Emperor became so taken with his little companion, that he asked him if he would go to Russia with him, to which the latter replied, "most willingly;" "then (said the benevolent Alexander) "as Providence has placed you in my hands, your future fortune shall be my care." Accordingly the fortunate young rustic left Sedan as one of the Imperial suite.

BEAUTIFUL MORCEAU.

By a Cashmerian Indian.

WHEN shall we three meet again?
When shall we three meet again?—
Oft shall glowing hope expire,
Oft shall wearied love retire,
Oft shall death and sorrow reign,
Ere we three shall meet again.
Tho' in distant lands we sigh,
Parch'd beneath a hostile sky,
Tho' the deep between us rolls,
Friendship shall unite our souls,
Still in Fancy's rich domain
Oft shall we three meet again.
When the dreams of life are fled,
When its wasted lamps are dead,
When in cold oblivion's shade
Beauty, power and fame are laid,
Where immortal spirits reign,
There shall we three meet again

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly received a large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,	Canton Crape,
Plaids,	Lace Shawls,
Sheeting,	Viels,
Ticking,	Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth,

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLESKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19. ——

Dupont's Brandywine POWDER

JUST RECEIVED, 230 KEGS CONSISTING OF

O P, F F g, F F r, FFF r F F g,

DUPONT'S BRANDYWINE POWDER For Sale, on low terms by

BOSLER, & CO.

November 18, 1818. tf.

Thomas Perkins,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken into partnership, JACOB CARTER.—The business will in future, be conducted under the firm of

Perkins & Carter,

who have on hand, and intend keeping at their Silver-smith and Watch maker's shop

In Market, between Front and Second streets, PITTSBURGH

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Silver Work,

Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks

Gold, Silver & Composition WATCHES,

With a general assortment of Watch-makers Tools and Materials,

which they will warrant, and sell low for Cash or approved paper.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to. February 2, 18

The shop lately kept by Jacob Carter, in Liberty street, next door to the corder of St. Clair street is removed. Watches, &c. left with him may be had at their shop in Market street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late ROBERT CALLENDER, esq. deceased, are requested to call on the subscriber without delay, and liquidate their accounts.

ABNER BARKER, Administrator with the Will annexed.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1819

POCKET-BOOK Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the Public, Country Merchants and Store-keepers, that has

REMOVED

From No. 8, North Fifth street, to No. 176, South Second street,

Where the business will in future be carried on under his direction and superintendance, and where a constant supply of POCKET BOOKS, will be kept—equal in taste, convenience and durability, to any imported or made in the United States—wholesale and retail, at very reduced prices. Country merchants and others will find it much to their advantage, by having their orders supplied from the above manufactory.

George W. Twibill, *Agent.*

N. B. All orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly executed, and pocket books of every description made to order.

Philadelphia, January 22.

Just Manufactured & For Sale, AT TOWNE'S

Manufactory, corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT

Landscape Paper Hangings

OF ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS.

J. TOWNE, will furnish the Western Merchants with the above articles as low as they can be bought either in New-York, *Philadelphia, or* Baltimore. He has also on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of low priced papers suitable for retailing, at the following rates, viz. 50, 56, 62, 75, and 87 cents per Roll. A discount of 5 per cent will be given for prompt payment.

Papers of the above description, may be had at

R Patterson & Lambdin's

Book & Stationary Store, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, at the same rates as at the Manufactory.

The Western Merchants will find it their interest in purchasing at Pittsburgh, as they will save, not only the expense of carriage, but also the exchanges between Eastern and Western funds.

☞ All kinds of LOTTERY & EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted by

J. Towne.

January 15. tf

I. DOANE.

Offers for sale at his ware-house on the Bank near Wood street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Ironmongery,

CUTLERY &c.—Among which are

Mouse-hole Anvils, Vices, Saws,
Round Iron, Spikes, nails, steel, &c. &c.

ALSO,

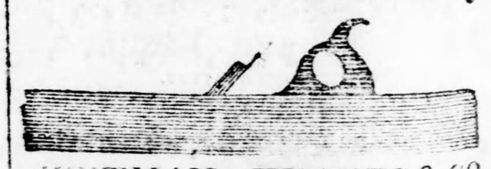
Tar, mackerel, shad, herrings and rosin by the barrel.

Commission Business,

Attended to as usual.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1819.—3t

New Plane Manufactory.



SWETMAN, HUGHES & CO

Wood street, between Diamond Alley & Fourth street.

BEG leave to inform MERCHANTS, MECHANICS and others, that they have made extensive arrangements, by which they will be enabled to prosecute the above busines to advantage; and having wrought in the first manufactories of the Union, and within the last year or two executed all the work for Mr. Wm. Scott of this city, they will be able to execute any orders they may be favored with on more moderate terms and equal if not superior to any establishment of the kind in the Western country.

Liberal discounts made for prompt payment or acceptances in the city.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818.——

LAKE SALT.

770 Barrels will be sold low for

CASH BY

ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, 1819.

PITTSBURGH.

Friday, March 5, 1819.

We have the strongest reason to believe that something will be done before the assembly dissolves, towards an appropriation for the purpose of clearing out the navigation of the Ohio, between this place and Wheeling. Those members who are favourably disposed on this subject, have now no excuse for not exerting themselves. Formerly there was great uncertainty as to the manner of executing this task, and consequently the sum necessary to its operation could not be ascertained. This difficulty seems to be removed. A very ingenious man has invented a machine which bids fair to answer the end required, in our rivers.—It has been applied to the purpose of cleaning out docks and fisheries, with perfect success. It is represented as a machine of great power, and of great simplicity. The invention has been laid before our Governor, who has treated it with great attention; he has also given hopes that he will become active in introducing it into use in Pennsylvania.—The great difference between the probable sum which will be required to complete the work with this machine, and that which we have been in the habit of considering as necessary, is incredible; and from the simplicity of its construction we have much confidence in its powers. The opportunity is one, at all events, which we ought not to let slip, and from the manner in which Mr. Findlay has treated the subject, we are very sanguine in our expectations of his throwing in his influence in favour of the experiment.

Private letters from Washington induce us to believe that, although the enemies of the bank are very powerful, there will still be a great majority in favour of the charters being continued. Remonstrances against the repeal are flowing in from all quarters, and they come from such sources, that they ought to be attended to. Indeed if more attention, is not paid to the subject of the banking system of our country, we shall shortly be reduced to the situation of mere barter, as we shall have nothing at all as a circulating medium.

We have received several anonymous communications against the interests of the old boatmen of this place, which we must decline publishing, as it is against a *positive* rule to insert any thing without having the name of the author; besides the patroons themselves have come forward openly, and signed their names to their publication; without this is done on the other side, we consider it would be unjust in us to give a place to hostile communications. We do not pretend to say who is in the wrong, but it is our duty to do equal justice. Junius had a powerful advantage over Sir William Draper in their correspondence, which, no doubt, arose entirely from his fighting under a concealed name.

The following beautiful passage, on the genius of Byron, is from the "Edinburg Review," of June 1818, in the article on the fourth canto of "Childe Harold."—The writer has with singular felicity discovered some striking similiarities between this extraordinary bard, & the celebrated Jean Jaques, and after drawing several parallels, he thus concludes his description of the author of the Corsair: "Neither Homer, nor Shakespear, nor Milton, ever so shew themselves in their characters which they pourtray; their poetical personages have no reference to themselves, but are distinct, independent creatures of their minds, produced in the full freedom of intellectual power. In Byron there does not seem this freedom of power. There is little appropriation of character to events. Character is first, and all in all. It is dictated—compelled by some force, in his own mind necessitating him, and the events obey. These poems, therefore, with all their beauty and vigour, are not like Scott's poems, full and complete narrations of some one definite story, containing within itself, a picture of human life. They are merely bold, confused, and turbulent exemplifications of certain sweeping energies, and irresistable passions. They are fragments of a poet's dark dream of life. The very personages, vividly as they are pictured, are yet felt to be fictitious; and derive their chief power over us from their supposed mysterious connection with the poet himself, and it may be added, with each other. The law of his mind is, to embody his own peculiar feelings, in the forms of other men. In all his heroes, we accordingly recognize, though with infinite modifications, the same great characteristics—a high & audacious conception of the power of the mind—an intense sensibility of passion, an almost boundless capacity of tumultuous emotion—a haunting admiration of the grandeur of disordered power,—and above all, a soul felt, blood felt delight in beauty, a beauty which in his wild creations, is often scared away, from the agitated surface of life by stormier passions, but which like a bird of calm, is forever returning, on its soft, silvery wings, before the black swell has finally subsided into sunshine and peace."

In the House of Representatives, of Pennsylvania, on the 24th inst.

The bill for the relief of Jefferson college was again before the House, on a third reading. Mr. Reed moved to recommit it to the committee of the whole for the purpose of amendment, which was agreed to.

Mr. Reed then moved that the donation of $4000 to the college be paid in 4 yearly instalments of 1000 dolls. each.

Mr. Coulter spoke to the question, in favor of the donation being given at once, and made one of the most eloquent appeals to the House that we have heard on any occasion.

Mr. Thackara addressed the House at some length, against the donation in any shape, and urged the poverty of the Treasury, but more particularly the impropriety of granting donations to colleges for the education of the rich, while the constitutional injunction for educating the children of the poor *gratis* remained uncomplied with.

The amendment and the section were agreed to by the committee: And the question on the passage of the bill was decided, Yeas 49, Nays 40.

The bill, for the recovery of money due on lands held by virtue of locations or other office titles under the proprietary government, was on a second reading.

Considerable conversation took place, in which Messrs. Coulter, Forward, Marks, M'Mullin and Craig spoke, with regard to the form of action that was to be adopted—for the recovery of the purchase money. The form of action proposed in the original bill was that of debt against the tenant in possession. This was objected to, as relinquishing the lien of the Commonwealth upon the land, and the action of ejectment suggested. It was then moved, to direct both forms of action, debt and ejectment, either of which to be adopted by the person collecting the purchase money according to the circumstances of the case. The amendment was agreed to. The bill was then agreed to, and ordered to a third reading.

The following law has passed both houses of the legislature of this State, & been approved by the Governor.—An Act *to prevent the Imprisonment of Females for debt.*

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That no female shall be arrested or imprisoned for or by reason of any debt contracted after the passing of this act.

Approved February, 8th, 1819.

SPECIE

The Steam Boat *Perseverance*, left this place on Saturday for Pittsburgh, with thirty passengers and about four hundred thousand dollars in specie, for the United States' Bank at Philadelphia. So goes the specie of the west! How long will it be, at this rate, before the western country is exhausted of the precious metals? Such is the blessed tendency of the United States' branches. We do not wish to add fuel to the flame that has already been kindled upon these institutions in this state and Kentucky; but we cannot, without the deepest regret, see the western states despoiled of their wealth, to supply the coffers of a corrupt aristocracy.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

KENTUCKY BANKS.

The report that those banks had again suspended specie payments, which gained credit by a publication in the last *Spy*. appears to have been entirely unfounded

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NORFOLK, Feb. 18.

Negro Man Mingo.

This famous runaway and robber, it will be recollected, was not long since captured by the militia of Princess Ann, and committed to jail.—He was subsequently tried and condemned to be hung THIS DAY—a petition, however, was sent up to the Executive to change his punishment to transportation, which was granted; and a person was despatched from Richmond with a commission to remove the prisoner to the Penitentiary previous to his final transportation. This lenient proceeding created much exasperation among a number of the inhabitants of Princess Anne, and a counter petition, we understand, was sent up to the Governor, praying that the negro might be hanged. Last night as James W. Lord, and the person charged with conveying the prisoner to Richmond was proceeding with him from Kempsville, he was waylaid about two miles from that place by some unknown person who discharged a musket at the prisoner and shot him through the head with a ball, and wounded the guard who received two buck-shot in the hip. Mingo survived only a few minutes, but Mr. Lord's wound is but slight.

Canandaigua, Feb. 9.

By papers from the east and west, we learn that the winter, as in this quarter, has been open and mild. A gentleman from Detroit who travelled on the Canada side of Lake Erie, says there has been no snow in that country. Lake Erie is free from ice.

Colonel Trumbull's Painting of the Declaration of Independence was deposited in the North wing of the Capitol, at Washington, on Wednesday last. The National Intelligencer of Thursday, in noticing this splendid painting, thus remarks—"A hasty glance at it yesterday has been sufficient to convince us that it merits the encomiums it has generally received, and that it more than equals at least our anticipation. If we had the ability or disposition to regard it with critical eyes, we might possibly discover, as some northern writers have done, looking only for blemishes, some minor errors in the costume or in the relative position of the figures.—But we judge of its merit only from its *effect*; and it strikes us as a noble effort of the pencil, & an object on which the munificence of the nation has not been misapplied."

New-York Spec. Feb. 23.

A letter from Havana, dated the 14th inst. says "The Steam Boat *Mississippi*, of New-Orleans, intended to ply between this place and Matanzas, arrived here on the 1st in very handsome style—the shipping and wharves are crowded with spectators.—She is much admired, but not regarded as a Boat calculated to do of much service here."

Extraordinary Season.—Perhaps so mild a winter in this climate as the present has this far proved, is not recollected by our oldest citizens. The same remark, as far as our information extends, will generally hold true, throughout this country. In France, England, and Scotland also, the season continued still more remarkably mild to the 18th or 20th of December, our latest dates from that side of the Atlantick. In this country, winter weather, with the exception of a few days before Christmas, appears to have commenced about the 15th of February; at which dates it commenced in Europe, we have yet to learn.

From the Union.

Mr. Bronson:—During a late visit to Mount Vernon, I found in the blank leaf of a book, the following compliment from Lord Erskine to General Washington. The book was entitled "A view of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France, by the Hon. Thomas Erskine"

"TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

"SIR: I have taken the liberty to introduce your august and immortal name in a short sentence, which is to be found in the book I send to you.

"I have a large acquaintance among the most valuable and exalted class of men: but you are the only human being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence.

"I sincerely pray God to grant a long and serene evening to a life so gloriously devoted to the universal happiness of the world. T. ERSKINE

London, March 15, 1797.

Population of Quebec.—By a late Census, it appears that the city of Quebec contains 15,257 inhabitants, and 2001 houses. Of the Inhabitants, 11,991 are Catholics, and 3246 Protestants.

N. Y. Spec.

Impeachment.—On the 5th inst. in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada articles of impeachment were introduced against the Hon. PIERRE BEDARD, Provincial Judge for the District of Three Rivers, and a Justice of the Court of King's Bench for that District. The articles, *seven* in number, all relate to abusing, oppressing, fining, and imprisoning gentlemen of the bar, without justifiable cause, and in violation, of the laws and usages of the Province.

The Pittsburgh Navigation

and INSURANCE COMPANY having been formed for the purpose of extending the trade of Pittsburgh, by offering greater facilities for the transportation of goods from this place to the different sections of the western country, on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi and their tributary streams, they now present to the public their Articles of Association, and invite their fellow citizens of the western country generally to come forward in support of this, as they conceive, laudable undertaking. The subscription of those wishing to take stock, will be received on application to either of the Directors, and those disposed to aid the Company by their patronage in the shipment of goods, &c. will please apply to JOHN WEAVER, Chief Clerk, or C. S. RENO, Agent.

ARTICLE I. The name and stile of this association shall be, and is hereby declared to be, "THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND INSURANCE COMPANY."

ART. II. The Capital Stock of "The Pittsburgh Navigation and Insurance Company," shall be ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS: the same to be divided into *two thousand shares, of fifty dollars each*, with the power of increasing the same when deemed expedient, to the sum of *five hundred thousand dollars*;

ART. III. Each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay Five Dollars on each and every share by him subscribed, and give his negociable note for Five Dollars on each and every share, payable on the first of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, or pay down the same in current bank paper, at his option: the remainder to be paid at such times and in such instalments as the company, when organized, may require. And in case of defaults in payment of any requisition, thirty days notice thereof having been given, then the previous payment or payments shall be forfeited, or an action at law instituted, at the option of the company.

ART. IV. That for the managing the affairs of the company, there shall be seven directors, chosen by ballot from among the stockholders present, in person or by proxy, for which purpose a meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the first Monday in January, in each year, and a plurality of the votes given in shall constitute an election.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the Directors for the time being, to appoint such agents or clerks as may be necessary for the proper executing the business of the company, and to enact by-laws for the government of said agent and clerks, describing their respective duties, and due notice shall be given them of any alteration or amendment in the same; and the exclusive attention of the agents or clerks so appointed, shall be given to the business of the company.—And the directors shall appoint one of their number to preside over their meetings, and the other six shall be divided into three committees, of two each; said committees to attend in weekly rotation at the office of the company, as such attendance may be required by the agent for consultation, or by the interests of the company. And a stated meeting of the board of directors shall be held on the first Monday of each and every month at the office of the Company, five members forming a quorum; and such other occasional meetings as the business of the Company may require, to be called by the acting committee for the time being.

ART. VI. The Directors shall have power either by themselves or agents to enter into contracts in the name and behalf of the Company for effecting the object for which said Company was formed, and are authorised to allow to the agent, clerk and others in the service of the Company, such compensation as they may deem reasonable and proper, and they shall also have power to effect insurance and be capable of exercising such other power and authority for the well governing and ordering the affairs of the Company, as shall be described, fixed and determined by the by-laws and ordinances of the same.

ART. VII. The Stockholders shall be entitled to one vote for every share by them respectively held, on all business coming before them. And four or more Stockholders, holding in their own right two hundred shares, may through the medium of the Directors, have a general meeting of the Company convened.

ART. VIII. The directors shall semi-annually declare a dividend of so much of the profits of the Company as they may think advisable, and the dividend so declared, shall be paid the respective stockholders in ten days after the same shall be made; but any monies arising from premiums or risks, which shall be undetermined or outstanding at the time of making such dividend, shall not be considered as part of the profits of the Company; and in case of any loss or losses, whereby the Capital Stock shall be impaired, no subsequent dividend shall be declared, until a sum equal to the loss and arising from the profits of the Company, shall have made good the Capital.

ART. IX. The stock of the Company shall be assignable only on the Books of the Company, and attested by the chief clerk for the time being.

ART. X. The Directors shall keep fair and regular entries, in a book to be provided for the purpose, of their proceedings, and submit the same, when required, to the Stockholders at their meetings.

The directors aware that misrepresentations have been circulated respecting the objects and views of the association, feel it their duty to state what the real objects and views of the company are—The public cannot be ignorant of the great (and to many individuals ruinous) delays which occurred in forwarding goods the last season, and which has induced many western merchants to look for other channels, through which to get their goods in future. The delay complained of, may in a great measure be attributed to the unusually large boats provided by the freighters, and the want of public spirit on their part to encounter the difficulties of low water. Our rivers have been low in former years, but never before have such delays been the consequence; and the fact, that boats from this to Wheeling, did continue to take freight, on reasonable terms, nearly the whole of last season, is a proof, independent of the example of former years, that the navigation is practicable at the lowest stages of water, and that the company will be able to redeem the pledge they have made to receive and deliver goods at all seasons of the year, except when the rivers are obstructed by ice. As to the price of freight, although the company has as yet started but three boats, a very considerable reduction has taken place, especially on articles of the manufacture of the country, which will always be taken at as low freight as can be afforded. It is not the intention, nor does it comport with the means on which the company has been put in operation, to engross the whole carrying trade from this place, nor is it their wish or design to take the bread from the mouth of honest industry, but they solicit so much support as will enable them to effect the contemplated objects, and which they consider themselves entitled to ask from their fellow citizens. As the carrying of goods when the waters are low, is expected to be a loosing business, a liberal support at other times is thought to be but fair.

Insurance being one of the objects contemplated in the association, due notice will be given when sufficient capital shall have been paid in to warrant the company in receiving proposals; but at present, it is their intention to confine themselves to the freighting business.

T. CROMWELL, *Pres't.*
A. BEELEN,
W. ROBINSON, Jr.
GEO. BOWEN,
GEO. GRANT,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
ISAAC BEAN,
DIRECTORS.

Pittsburgh, March, 5, 1819.

☞ The Editors of the Nashville Whig, St. Louis Inquirer, Kentucky Reporter, Cincinnati Inquisitor, Frankfort Commentator, Louisville Public Advertiser, Maysville Eagle, and Chilicothe Supporter, will give the above three insertions, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

The Subscriber

OFFERS his services to his friends and the public as a

SURVEYOR;

and he hopes by his industry and attention to business to merit a portion of public patronage.

MAGNUS M. MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, March 5.

To Let,

And possession given the first of April next.

FOUR GOOD STANDS for business on Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

Apply to A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, January 12

The Subscribers

HAVING purchased of the late proprietors of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, their ROLLING MILL & PATENT NAIL WORKS, in the city of Pittsburgh, intend keeping the same in full operation. They will warrant their manufactures to be of the best quality, and will be happy to receive orders for

Cut & Wrought NAILS & Boat Nails,
BOILER IRON,
SPIKE, DECK & NAIL RODS,
NAIL & HOOP IRON.

R. BOWEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, March 5.——2m

☞ The Cincinnati Inquisitor, Kentucky Reporter, Louisville Public Advertiser, Nashville Whig, St. Louis Inquirer, Chilicothe Supporter, will publish the above one month, and send their accounts to this office.

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, who is well skilled in the sciences of MATHEMATICS and ENGLISH GRAMMAR, is wanted in a common English School. To one who can come well recommended, a liberal srlary will be given. Apply to

John Winright,
Third street.

☞ J. W. feels thankful for an opportunity afforded him of making his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and fellow citizens for their friendly patronage to him as a teacher, and begs leave to inform them that he intends to remove on the first of April next, from his present place of residence to the establishment now occupied by M. B. Lowrie, esq. where he happily anticipates the practicability (through the aid of an assistant teacher) of managing his school in such a manner as to facilitate the progress of every pupil committed to his care; and hopes thereby, to render general satisfaction to all who may please to patronize him in so laudable an institution.

As the above establishment is sufficiently large and commodious for the reception of a considerable number of pupils, and the subscriber not being anxious for more than a liberal support at this eventful period, offers his services (after the first of April next) on lower terms than usual provided he can obtain a sufficient number to justify him in so doing—he therefore humbly solicits all those who feel a disposition to encourage him, to call at his school or residence previous to that day and learn the terms on which he proposes to teach.

Pittsburgh, February 12.

English, Classical & Mathematical ACADEMY.

A. TIERNEY & J. CALLAN, respectfully acquaint their friends and the public that they have determined to associate themselves on the first of April next, for the purpose of conducting an establishment of the above nature; and have, in consideration of the health and accomodation of their pupils, rented for a term of years that large and commodious dwelling-house, in Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets, now in the tenure of James Pentland, esq. in which they intend fitting up two *separate* and spacious apartments, for the reception of youth of both sexes. The house is healthfully situated, the rooms airy and well lighted, and sufficiently large to accommodate 150 students—attached to which is an enclosed lot, to be set apart as play-ground.

Tierney & Callan feel considerable pleasure at this time to acknowledge the patronage each has so liberally experienced for himself, during a short period; and offer severally their most grateful acknowledgements.

It is their design to conduct the institution on the most liberal principles; to have good discipline, and to inculcate a conscientious adherence to morality.

Their course of instruction will comprise Orthography, Orthoepy, Reading, English Grammar, Composition, Elocution, History, Penmanship, Arithmetic and Book-keeping (after a new and improved method) Geography, use of the globes, Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Algebra, &c. &c. also, the Greek and Latin Languages; all which will be *radically* taught, according to the most approved methods of *Trinity College, Dublin.*

The pupils will receive from time to time explanatory lectures on each branch, to make *theory* familiar with *practice*; to remove difficulties, known to perplex learners; and chiefly to economise time, too often irretrievedly lost.

From a conviction that such an institution might fairly present itself to a discerning public for aid, the proprietors humbly solicit countenance and support; and they do most sincerely hope, by a faithful discharge of duty to merit a liberal patronage.

Their terms will be moderate, and may be known (until the 1st of April,) by application to A. Tierney, at his school-room in Third street, or J. Callan at the "Smithfield Seminary."

Public quarterly examinations will be held.

Pittsburgh, February 23. t1Ma.

NOTICE.

GLASER & CO. have resigned their business in this city, to GLASER & CAMMANN, who will continue the same on their own account.

All persons having any demands against *Glaser & Co.* will please to present their accounts, and those indebted to the same to make immediate payment to Glaser & Cammann.

GLASER & CO.

Pittsburgh, February 15, 1819.

Augustus Henry Glaser,
AND
Hermann H. C. Cammann,

Have formed a connexion in the

Commission Business,

under the firm of GLASER & CAMMANN.

AUGUSTUS HENRY GLASER,
HERMANN H. C. CAMMANN,

Who have for Sale at their Ware-House in Front Street between Market and Wood Streets,

American Boiler Iron,	Conemaugh Salt,
Nails, Scythes,	Teas,
Cutting Knives,	A few barrels Mackarel,
Window Glass, all sizes,	Blankets,
Porter Bottles,	Canton Crapes, &c.
Hollow Ware	

BUTTER

THE Subscribers will exchange Merchandize for merchantable BUTTER, in Kegs, at a fair price.

WM & JOHN [illegible]

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818 3w*

Notice.

HAVING removed to Harrisburgh I have placed my docket papers and business in the hands of CHARLES SHALER, Esq. a gentleman in whose professional skill and integrity my numerous friends and clients may place the most implicit confidence.

The following books are missing from my library, viz. 5th and 6th Binney, 1st Hawkins, 9th Harris' Entries 8th Wilson's Reports—any person having the same will confer an obligation on me by leaving them at Mr. Shaler's *office, next door to the Black Bear inn in the Diamond.*

S DOUGLAS.

Pittsburgh, February 12, 1819.——tf

P. S. I will attend to land business and other agencies in Harrisburgh; and those who entrust me with the same may depend on my punctuality.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

IN consequence of forged letters presented to the subscribers about the 7th of January last, representing the bearer to be Mr. Hunt, and nephew of the President of the Farmer and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, a parcel containing post notes and notes of 50 and $100 executed for the Newport Bank, Kentucky, was delivered to him. As there is no doubt that Hunt will attempt to sign and circulate said notes, the above reward will be given for his apprehension and conviction Hunt is a man of genteel appearance and address; sallow complexion, and rather above the middle stature.

As the Newport Bank has never had in circulation either notes of 50 and $100, or Post notes, any notes that may be offered of this description must be counterfeits. Banks, Brokers and others, are requested to be on the alert, should any of these notes be presented.

MURRAY, FAIRMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1819.

PATENT GAS FIRE.

FOR STEAM BOATS.

A CONCENTRATED FUEL for Steam-Boats has been invented, consisting of Tar or other carbonaceous substance, commingled with Steam,

The apparatus is simple; the management easy and safe. It is a great auxiliary to a wood or coal fire, which it both enlivens, encreases and saves—for it seems to combine so rapidly with the oxygen of the air, as to prevent the wood from wasting or consuming so fast as usual, the blaze, notwithstanding, being very active and intense.

The apparatus consists of a double vessel of copper or iron, cylindrical, lying on its side, upon or rather between the boilers, if there are 2.

Tar, Turpentine, Rosin, Spirits, Oil, or other combustible fluid, being put into the inner one, steam is allowed to flow from the boiler through a pipe and cock into the space between and thro' a few holes on the upper side of the inner one to press on the surface of the tar, which being heated by the surrounding steam, is at pleasure driven out through a small pipe (having a stop cock) meeting and uniting with another pipe leading out steam from the space between—the continuation of the pipe then leads to the fire or flue. The longer this pipe (if kept hot) the better. It need not be more than a quarter of an inch in diameter.

In its way the tar is extremely attenuated and mingling with the steam. Some chemists are of opinion that by the attraction of its carbon, it decomposes the steam into the constituents of water, oxygen and hydrogen, and combines with them to form the highly inflamable Gasses, carbonic-acid and carburetted hydrogen, or if not thus formed in the pipe, they are produced at or near its orifice, which need not be more than the tenth of an inch diameter for a boiler of considerable size.

The only art in management, is to graduate the flow of the tar and steam to such proportion as that neither shall appear to predominate, and in taking care that the fluid be previously strained so as not to obstruct the pipe by any extraneous particles. This will easily be done by placing a sieve over the reservoir, from which a pipe (having a stop cock) leads into one end of the tar vessel. There is of course a safety valve and a stop cock to draw the condensed steam from between the two vessels, formed there in the beginning of the operation, while the tar was at a low temperature. Its position on the boilers will, however soon heat it. Tar boils only at a much higher temperature than water—there is therefore no danger from it.

The advantages of this kind of fuel will be very great in long passages. No steam boat or vessel can navigate the Ocean without it; and it will be found economical and convenient in every situation.

Being of recent origin, it has not been put in practice in many instances, but in several, under my own observation, and witnessed by many persons, its effects are admirable.

This advertisement is intended to offer its use gratis to a few boats, whose proprietors shall first obtain a licence. The price of this improvement afterwards will be several thousand dollars per boat, which it will be found economical in most situations to pay. The patent right for local use will be for sale after its value shall be further tested.

Licences to use this invention will be granted by

JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
Assignee of the patent of Samuel Morey.

Boston, February 19, 1819.

Valuable Estate with Merchant Mills, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, adjoining Noblestown, situated on Robinson's run in Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa. twelve miles from Pittsburgh; on which, there are improvements equal to any in the western country, consisting of a merchant Grist MILL, SAW-MILL and CARDING Machinery, all lately rebuilt anew and in complete order, about 200 acres cleared, and under good fence, of which a sufficient proportion is bottom and good meadow—a large orchard of choice fruit of different kinds. There are on different parts of the tract, two large, well finished and convenient square log houses, one of which has an additional building of stone, with two convenient rooms. There are stables, a barn and other out houses This tract is well watered, and can all be cultivated. It is susceptible of division, and will be divided to suit purchasers. The Mills, one dwelling house with from fifty to two hundred acres can be laid off in one tract, and the balance will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers. For a farther description and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to John M'Donald, esq. Pittsburgh.

HENRY NOBLE.

September 18, 1818

JOHN G. O'BRIEN,

Wholesale & Retail

DRUGGIST,

WOOD, BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS, PITTSBURGH,

OFFERS FOR SALE, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs,

Paints, Oils, Varnish. Window Glass, etc. etc.

Together with a variety of other articles, all warranted of approved and genuine qualities. Physicians, country Merchants, Painters, Fullers, Hatters and other dealers in the above line, can be supplied on the most liberal terms.

Families in town and country can be furnished with medicines of the best kind, at reasonable prices.

Febuary 12, 1819. eow8

N. B. FLAXSEED OIL and BEESWAX taken in exchange for goods.

GEORGE EVANS, AND HIS Steam Patents!

AN advertisement over the signature of GEORGE EVANS having appeared in some of the most respectable newspapers published in the U. States, in which Mr. Evans states, as the authorised agent of Oliver Evans, "that certain constructors of Steam Engines have violated the patent of said Oliver Evans, and requesting those interested to know who the *constructing* infringers are, to call on him, said George Evans, for information in this behalf:" Mr. Evans having in fact, attempted to injure the business of the undersigned, as constructors of Steam Engines by naming them among the violators of said patent it has become their duty to make a statement of facts touching said patent, & of their proceedings with regard to it, that the public may decide upon the merit of the invention, and whether Mr Evans has reason to complain of the violation of his rights.

On a perusal of the specification it will, at once be perceived, that Oliver Evans's patent was *not* for *improved & described* machinary—not for the *application of a principle to any new or useful purpose*, but for the discovery, as he pretends, "that by increasing the consumption of fuel, you increase the elastic force of steam" which is, in fact the discovery of a *principle* in nature.

The proportional increase, Mr. Evans, in his specification, admits, is "*unknown and can never perhaps be ascertained.* He says, however, that if the heat of the water be increased in an *arithmetical* progression, the power will be increased in a *geometrical* progression. This notion of progressional increase was suggested to him by *another* to elucidate an argument, as supposition only. Mr. Evans assumed it to be *fact, but it was not so*; and, he afterwards admits it by calling it "theory" and by stating, "*that the principle can never be put into practice equal to the theory,*" after all it is a *principle* and for this *principle* alone without any *new application* whatever Mr. EVANS has obtained a patent!!

The discovery is neither more or less than this, that the hotter the fire the hotter the water and of course the more powerful the steam.—For this discovery Mr. Evans has obtained a patent!

But even this discovery does not belong to Mr. Evans. The principle is contained in Watts first patent granted in 1769; it is in Trivithick's patent of March 1802; it is in the general principle of Papiers Digester. Doctor Robinson not only knew the principle long before Mr. Evans had it explained to him by Mr. Latrobe, but made experiments "*relating to the increased elasticity of steam as proportionate to the degree of heat applied.*" These experiments were originally published in Dobsons Edinburgh Encyclopedia and republished in this country in the year 1798.—Mr. Evans's first patent was granted in 1804. Hence it is conclusive that the *principle* was not only *known* but practised upon long before Mr. Evans pretended to have discovered it.

Other experiments, with a similar object, were made and published both in Europe and America before Mr. Evans applied for his patent.

See the 5th vol. of Daltons Manchester transactions, Daltons and Betancourts tables republished by Judge Cooper in the Emporium of arts 1813—and Mr. Wolfs experiments also republished in the Emporium.

Further.—Mr. Evans even doubted whether the fact which he read in the Encyclopedia were true, viz. "*that the elasticity of steam increased in a proportion beyond that of the increase of fuel,*" until the statement in the book was corroborated, illustrated and explained by that eminent artist, Mr. Latrobe, who is well known throughout the United States, and to whom Mr. Evans applied or information in this behalf.

Even the very language of Mr. Evans's specification has no claim to originality. Upon examination it will be found to be substantially contained in Dobsons Encyclopedia, vol. 17 page 741, section 27 article steam, which was published in 1798, six years previous to the date of Mr. Evans's patent.

Mr. Evans stated to the public that he has sued constructing infringers, and intends to sue *as often as new Engines on his plan (as he calls it) are* put in operation.

At least eighty engines of this description have been constructed, have been put in operation and are still in use—nevertheless Mr. Evans instituted suits against James Arthurs and the undersigned only—That against Mr. Arthurs was commenced in the spring of 1815—and tho' the defendant has uniformly urged and insisted on a trial, Mr. Evans has had the address to avoid one.—Being *well* aware, that it is more for his interest to threaten, through the medium of the press and to commence actions *interrorem*, than to come to an issue which would deprive him of his patent.*

If Mr. Evans by these means, can secure an additional customer, he clears more than the expense of a dozen advertisements, and half as many suits.

To conclude—the subscribers assure the public that in their manufactory of steam engines they have hitherto confined themselves to the principles, machinery and general construction invented and used in England by Watt and Bolton, by Freemantle, by Trivithick, Vivian and various other *English* engineers. They have studied the alleged invention of Mr. Evans with care and assiduity, and they have not been able to discover in it a single improvement or even alteration which would give it a claim to originality, or found a pretension to a patent. As respects their manufactory they have never thought it either necessary or advantageous to adopt any part of Mr. Evans' specification, nor to test the correctness of a principle which he had declared to be incapable of proof, and with regard to the validity of his patent they firmly believe that he will find it to be utterly null and void, whenever he may venture to bring it to the test of a public trial.

J. WHITING, *Agent*
for Pittsburgh iron, nail Factory.

* The counsel for Mr. Arthurs obtained a rule for a trial at the coming term. Mr. Evans has offered to discontinue it if Mr. Arthurs would pay the cost of suit. But Mr. Arthurs has refused to accept the offer.

J. WHITING, *Agent*, AND OLIVER EVANS.

MR. J. WHITING'S attack of the 11th September, on Oliver Evans Steam Patent, would not have been noticed, had he stated the number of suits, and Oliver Evans's offer to withdraw his suit against Mr. Arthurs, correctly.

He would have the public believe that Oliver Evans was afraid of his cause, and therefore offered to withdraw his suit if Arthurs would pay the costs.

When Oliver Evans came to Pittsburgh to attend to taking of depositions in this case, he was told an opinion prevailed that he attacked Arthurs because he was without capital to contend, and therefore the point was to be carried by the force of money. This, he despised, and being informed of Whiting's infringement, observed, that as he had now a chance at a powerful adversary, he would convince the public that opinion was incorrect—he accordingly made the offer to withdraw his suit if Mr. Arthurs would pay *cost*, and *cease* to *infringe*, and fully and expressly stated his reasons for so doing.—Does the relinquishment of a weak adversary, and the attack of a powerful one, indicate fear?

With the above facts, both Mr J. Whiting and Ruggles Whiting were perfectly acquainted. It is impossible they should not have a knowledge of them, as it was a subject of frequent conversation in the presence of many respectable persons at the time, and very often since, when they would endeavour to ward off suits, by saying, that they would pay if we would make others pay, and that those who infringed first should be sued first. Our reply has been, you are the most convenient and powerful of our enemies, and we prefer putting the law in force against you, as it will put at rest all further opposition.

Now, we leave the public to say why Mr. Whiting has knowingly stated this fact in his manner. But he has also stated the number of suits incorrectly, as there is more than two suits pending.—We correct these facts, merely to show the public there is no disposition to abandon —Mr. Whiting may undisturbedly enjoy the balance of his statement, until he is brought before those who are to decide the case. Then we shall probably alter it some.

The public are assured, that Whiting does make such Steam Engines as come within Oliver Evans's patent, and we have not known him ever to make any other kind.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburg September 14, 1818.

Steam Engine Notice.

To those who are or may be concerned.

WHEREAS certain persons have industriously endeavoured to deceive the public by an effort to impress the idea that Oliver Evans has abandoned his claim to the use of HIGH STEAM.

Therefore, this is to give notice, that all such reports or insinuations are groundless; that said Evans has already commenced suits against the makers of Steam Engines in this place or elsewhere; that he has ordered the subscriber to enter suits both against the makers and proprietors of Steam Engines now making here, and at other places and the public may be assured that suit will be entered for every Steam Engine separately, as soon as it shall have been put in operation.—Those who feel an interest to avoid infringement of said Evans's patent may be informed who the present *constructing* infringers are.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1818.

Yearly Ferriages to be Paid

ALL those that have given their duebills to the subscriber for yearly ferriage are requested to call and lift the same on or before the first of April next, as after that date they will be given to a proper officer for collection,

N. B. Those who stand indebted by note or book account, will do well to call and settle the same without costs.

C. M. DOUGHTY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1819.

To the Public.

A piece which appeared in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 19th inst, is calculated to produce effects extremely prejudicial to the business in which the whole capital of subscribers is invested. The capital has been acquired by industry and hardships, by fatigue and exposure to the inclemency of every season, and by persevering exertions in the midst of those dangers with which the navigation of a rapid and difficult river is always accompanied.—We do therefore enter our protest against the conduct of an "association," which by endeavouring to Monopolize the whole of the carrying trade of the Ohio river and its tributary streams, would deprive us of earning our daily bread, in that business to which we have devoted the best portions of our lives, & we appeal to the public, not in this city alone, but in the western country at large, to say whether it is not deeply concerned in destroying in its bud a monopolizing spirit calculated in its operations to control the commercial and manufacturing interests of the west. The company which is said to be "founded with the prudent view of facilitating the transportation of goods from Pittsburgh to all the country below us"—is called the "Western Navigation and Insurance Company;" now as the two great objects of this company are "punctuality in the compliance of its contracts" (for the discharge of goods we suppose) and the insurance as would appear by their style, of property descending the river in the Companies' boats:

It would be well to enquire whether it is as has been asserted erected on a *capital* sufficient to give it a much greater respectability than any thing of the kind heretofore brought into operation in the western country. By the articles of the association, it will appear that the stock was to be divided into two thousand shares, fifteen hundred of which was to be subscribed for in this part of the country, and the residue was to be *offered* to residents in the western states generally; the price of each share was to be fifty dollars, five to be paid at the time of subscribing, and five at a few weeks from the time of taking the stock—or it was left optional with the purchaser to pay ten dollars *in current money* at the time of subscription: The company was to commence operation so soon as eight hundred shares of the stock was taken.

But some difficulty occuring in procuring subscribers to the number of shares required by the original articles, at a meeting of the stockholders a supplemental article was added authorising the company to commence business upon 500 shares being subscribed.—Suppose them then to have commenced operations upon receiving that amount of subscriptions, & supposing them to have received their first and second instalments:—

This great "*Western Navigation and Insurance Company*" which is to continue the extensive trade of Pittsburgh without having *speculation in view*, and which is to insure the millions of merchandize which annually descends the Ohio—has gone into operation with the paltry capital actually paid in of five thousand dollars: if this amount has been paid in, in the *common circulating paper* which is now at twenty per cent below par, the real amount paid upon the stock is four thousand dollars—not quite enough to purchase the hull alone of four boats of the largest dimension now in the river trade. It is said that "this business has heretofore been monopolized by men, who from want of capital, have not conducted it in that manner which its important magnitude requires," & "that a serious objection to the old mode is the want of responsibility on the part of the freighters, owing to whose want of capital the laws of bailment were entirely useless."—As to the manner in which the business has been conducted, we are not to blame; the fault of non-delivery of goods at a proper time does not lie at our doors. During the drought of the last season, some of us offered more than once to the commission merchants in this place, assembled for the purpose by *ourselves* to take half freight at a moderate advance in the price.—But our offers were peremptorily rejected, because the commission merchants had received no orders from their correspondents to make us an adequate compensation for the smallness of the freights which we were contented to carry. Whilst many western merchants, who were on the spot engaged some of us at an advancement in the price of freight proportioned to its smallness, and our danger and difficulty, and received their merchandize without any unusual delay. Having shewn above the reliance which may be placed on the *capital* of the "New Association," and the certainty that the *law of bailment* can effectually operate against it, we proceed to explain to the public the situation in which we stand in respect of capital.

In the estimates which we have made, we have been contented with giving the bare cost of the hulls of our boats, without adding the expences of rigging and outfits We have actually invested in this business alone, a capital amounting to nearly eighty-five thousand dollars, which is altogether independent of the little property with which "our enterprize, industry and exertions" have, in the opinion of the friends of the association, "been so amply rewarded." We are aware, that this subject of capital is an invidious one to bring before the public, but an attempt to destroy the livelihood of so many individuals will be a sufficient apology to the generous and sympathizing feelings of our fellow citizens. We honestly confess that the mere motive of increasing the trade of Pittsburgh, or continuing it in its present channel, is not the sole object of this appeal, nor do we believe that motives of such excessive purity governs even the "association." We feel this interest in common with our fellow citizens, but we have a strong incitement likewise in the support of our families, in the increase of our fortunes and the ardent desire that after having spent our youth in enterprize and difficulties, the rewards of our knowledge of the navigation of the Ohio, should not be bestowed upon those who have not borne the heat and burthen of the day. We do now therefore beg leave to inform our fellow citizens and the western merchants generally, that we *have not and shall not* become members of the "*Western Navigation & Insurance Company*," and that we now have our boats ready as heretofore, & shall always have them in readiness at all stages of the water to transport goods at the fair prices of freight to any place on the western waters, and to deliver them without delay, and we do earnestly solicit the custom of those merchants who have been for many years acquainted with the *fidelity* and *despatch* with which goods freighted in our boats have been delivered, and that they would recommend their friends to call upon us, as we do truly believe that they are as deeply interested as we are in putting a stop to the proceedings of the present association, and we do further pledge ourselves, to unite our interests in such a manner, that no delay can arise in the departure of our boats from the want of sufficient quantity of freight.

S. & A. HART,
M'CULLOGH & YOUNG,
ISAIAH SCOTT & CO.
JAS. FERGUSON & STEDUM,
KNOX, HOLDERMAN & CO,
NESMITH & ROLLINGS,
SRODES & JOHNSON,
Boat owners of the city of Pittsburgh.

Feb. 26, 1819.

* The Editors of the Nashville Whig, St. Louis Enquirer, Kentucky Reporter, Commentator, Frankfort, Western Courier, Louisville, Cincinnati Inquisitor and Maysville Eagle, will please to insert the above once, and send on their accounts to this office for payment.

Copartnership.

WILLIAM & JOHN HILL, having formed a copartnership in trade with their brother JAMES. The business in future *will be* transacted under the firm of

William Hill and Brothers,

who offer for sale on accomodating terms at their *Wholesale warehouse, in Market, near Front street,*

WITH A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE.

Pittsburgh January 1, 1819.——5t

Anshutz & Rahm,

HAVE

Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

hey have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron,

NAILS,

CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,

IRON WARE,

Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Ploughs Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY

Tobacco,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Geneva Window Glass,

BAR LEAD,

30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,

ALSO

20 bbls. prime Country Sugar

30 barrels best quality

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

For Sale at this Office,

A

Lecture on Witchcraft;

In which the whole secrets thereof are disclosed

BY

The Rev. JOHN TAYLOR, A. M.

February 26.

Wm. Hill and Brothers.

WILL PURCHASE AT FAIR PRICES,

FLOUR, WHISKEY, PORK,

Vinegar,
Peas & Beans,
Tallow,
Hogs-lard

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1819.——3awtf

Bees-Wax.

THE subscriber wants to purchase a quantity of *BEES-WAX*, for which he will pay CASH or DRUGS.

Having received a fresh supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, etc,

He offers them as usual to his friends and customers.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW,
Druggist, Market street, near Front

Pittsburgh, January 23, 6tawtf